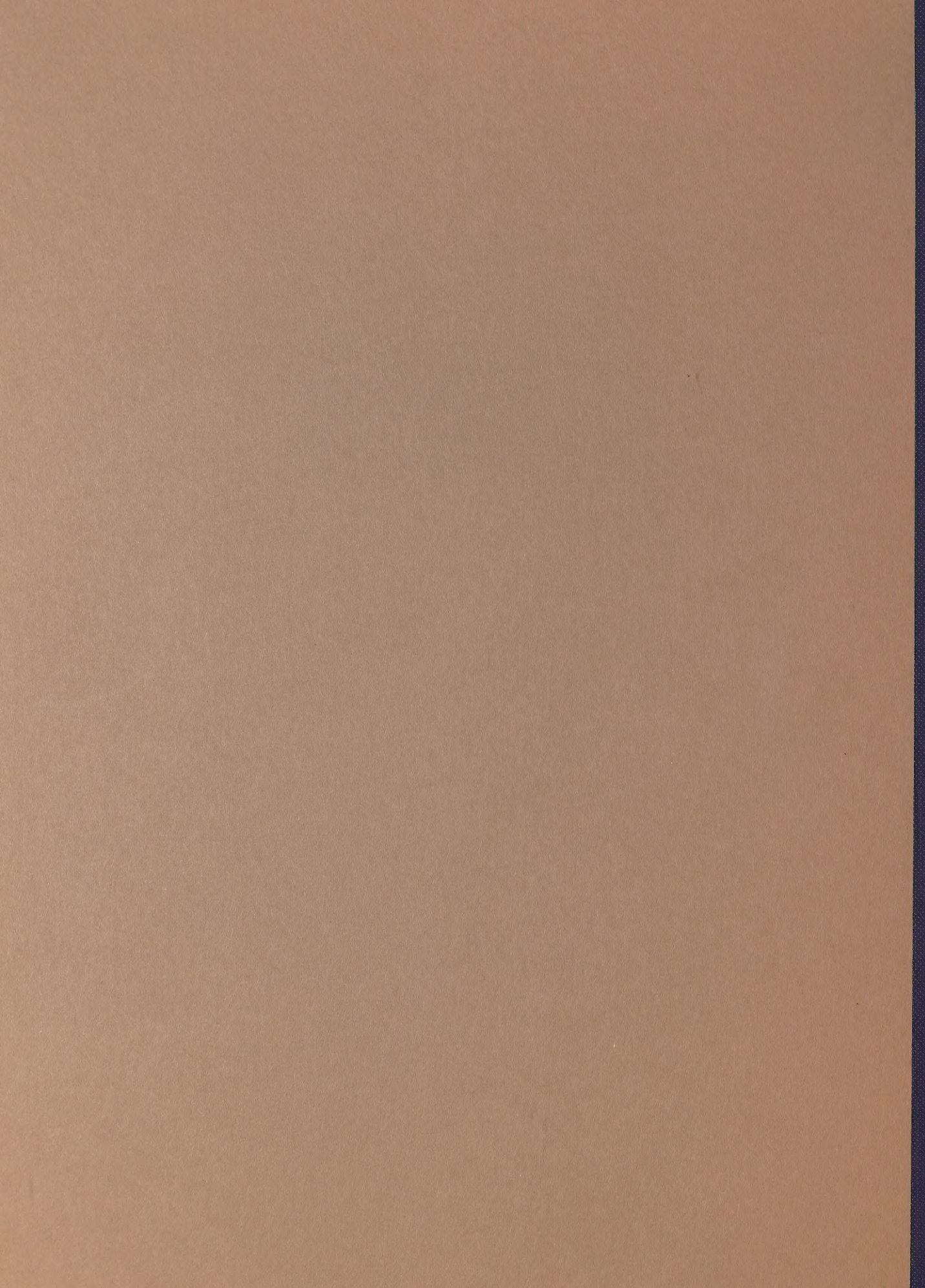


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a consolidation of suggestions from the Canadian Conference on Aging and
selected recommendations and findings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging
prepared by the Committee on Aging of the Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa

August 1966

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THE AGING IN CANADA 1966

A Consolidation of Suggestions from the Canadian Conference on Aging, and
Selected Recommendations and Findings of the Special Committee of the Senate
on Aging. Prepared by the Committee on Aging of The Canadian Welfare Council.

F O R E W O R D

This publication was originally prepared by the Committee on Aging for its own use in follow-up action on the first Canadian Conference on Aging and the Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging. Working in small sub-groups, Committee members assembled the material under eight major headings. The resulting document was thought to be of such interest that it should be made available to all those concerned with the field of aging.

A word about the content and organization of the material is perhaps necessary. The Conference on Aging was planned as a national forum for discussion and exchange of information, and it was agreed that no formal recommendations or resolutions would be made. However, perhaps inevitably, a large number of suggestions, both general and specific, did emerge from the discussions, many of which were recorded in reports from the various sessions. These reports were the basis of the Conference material presented here. It makes no pretense of being a complete record of Conference suggestions; moreover, since discussion of the same subjects took place in a number of groups, some suggestions are alternative or even contradictory or reflect opinions with which many people might disagree. Nevertheless, with all its limitations, the material presents a fair cross-section of Conference viewpoints.


The selections from the Senate Committee Report have been chosen for their general relevance to the Conference suggestions and as representative of the Committee's approach to each of the topics. The complete Report (194 pages and 92 formal recommendations) should certainly be read in full (available from the Queen's Printer), as should the Proceedings of the Conference (available from The Canadian Welfare Council).

Organization of the material presented some difficulties as the Senate Committee itself found. There is inevitable overlapping between the various sections: for example, with regard to suggestions and recommendations on Planning and Co-ordination and on Research. Every effort has been made to keep this to a minimum and some use has been made of cross-references to assist the reader.

Finally, it will be remembered that the Senate Committee Report was not issued until shortly after the Conference took place in Toronto, January 24-28, 1966. The great similarity between the views expressed by both bodies is therefore all the more remarkable. It was not to be expected, of course, that four days' discussion by an extremely varied group of over 500 people would produce ideas as thoroughly thought out, detailed and specific as would result from a lengthy and intensive Committee study. What emerges clearly however is the widespread concern and growing consensus about the needs of the aging and the means by which they should be met. It is hoped that this publication will be of value in further focussing that concern and in bringing about action with and on behalf of older people in Canada.

(Miss) Hope Holmsted
Chairman, Committee on Aging
The Canadian Welfare Council

August 1966



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THE AGING IN CANADA 1966

I ECONOMIC NEEDS AND RESOURCES

1. Income Levels

a. Conference

i) There is a public responsibility to see that older persons have sufficient income to maintain a decent and dignified standard of living in relation to the rest of the community.

ii) This standard of living should be arrived at on a rational budgeting basis and the incomes of the elderly should be augmented to these levels by assistance where necessary. The proposed minimum annual budget totals (for large cities as of January 1966) were \$1,668 for a single person and \$2,686 for a married couple.

iii) There should be continuous study of budget standards to keep them in harmony with the pattern and levels of living in the community. The responsibility for continuous study can be most effectively carried by the Canadian Welfare Council in conjunction with its member organizations. The studies should relate not only to the needs of the aged, but also to the operation of the Canada Assistance Plan and other income security measures.

iv) Canada must accept the principle that the incomes of retired persons should be increased annually to keep pace with those of the rest of the community. Assuming current income levels are corrected satisfactorily, we suggest for the near future regular annual increases of \$5 per person per month because currently (and for some time, as forecast by the Economic Council of Canada) consumer spending per person is rising annually by about \$6 per person per month. Alternatively, regular universal annual increases for all retired persons might be granted in amounts at least equal to the annual movements in the standard budgets of the type recommended.

v) In addition, radical immediate increases are required for large segments of the retired population, particularly those retired the longest, because of past failure to accept and implement the foregoing principle.

b. Senate

i) (pp. 8-9):* "Broadly it may be said ... that governments have the overall responsibility to see that:

* Throughout, page references at the beginning of a paragraph are to the Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging.

(a) older people have sufficient income to support a desirable minimum standard of living ..."

ii) (pp. 82-83): Comment on different standards of living (related to supporting services) put forward by briefs to the Committee which, "to be on the safe side", accepts the maximum estimate made: i.e., that "a minimum cash income from all sources is \$125 per person per month, subject necessarily to adjustment periodically on the basis of a cost-of-living index".

iii) (pp. 18-19) Recommendation (1): "The Committee endorses in principle the institution of an income guarantee program for all persons aged 65 and over and recommends to the Federal Government that this proposal be given immediate study". Adoption of Recommendation (1) would involve:

"(1) The establishment of a technically competent body to study the income needs of older people and to develop a socially acceptable minimum budget for single persons and couples, which would be adjusted automatically each year on the basis of a suitable index of consumer spending or of earnings, with a review every five years to reflect changes in the relative circumstances of the working population and the retired population.

"(2) Until this study has been made, acceptable as a working standard of the maximum annual income permitted now under Old Age Assistance, namely, \$1,260 for single persons, and \$2,220 for married couples ..."

iv) (p. 78): Budget studies should not be confined to financial matters but should take into account old people's tastes and preferences, and also the fact that "the economic condition of old people can be perceived precisely only if questions as to the exact nature of contacts with relatives or friends are also answered. Such information is necessary if policymakers are to provide economic security for the aged in a way that would assure a maximum of satisfaction to the individual at a minimum material and social cost".

2. Services as Part of Income

a. Conference

i) Adequate economic status for old people can be attained through both cash payments and services and a balance is required between them. The most acute problems which might be solved through a "service" approach are concerned with housing and health care. In both instances, the costs are higher than normal for the aged and highly variable as between individuals and regions.

ii) Certain services (like the above) are as good as income. Their value should not be underestimated nor the fact that more of them are likely to be required in the advanced age group than in others.

b. Senate

(p. 70): "Further, there is the question of designing economic security in old age in such a way that provision of income security is linked most effectively with that of essential services and facilities, such as health care and public housing".

3. Public Assistance

a. Conference

The needs-tested benefits must be kept residual and therefore reforms in other income security programs, both public and private, are urgently needed in the immediate future. Such action would reduce the size of the needs-tested group, but this group will still represent the most serious welfare problem and require the most intensive service.

b. Senate

(p. 17): In relation to Recommendation (1) (re guaranteed income, see above page 2): "Any suggestions that these older people, when the \$75 pension is not sufficient, should be expected to depend for supplementation on public assistance after a needs test is utterly unacceptable. Public assistance should, of course, be available to them, as to others in the population, to meet residual needs and to deal with special circumstances, but it is the Committee's conviction that main reliance for meeting their ordinary requirements should be on benefits to which they are entitled as a matter of right and that the proportion of older people requiring needs-tested supplementation should be very small at all times".

II EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT

1. Employment Problems

a. Conference

i) The entire community should be made fully aware of the older workers' problems in employment and retirement and that they have a contribution to make to society. Attitudes towards aging and the employment of older workers must be changed.

ii) All job seekers should be considered on ability and potential only. There should be legislation to ensure that, within this test, a percentage of older workers are hired and that there is no anti-age discrimination in employment.

iii) More research is needed regarding the capabilities of older workers and the jobs for which they are best suited, including study of job design.

b. Senate

i) (p. 95): "(5) The Committee suggests as relevant policy objectives the following:

"(a) Employment opportunities, even beyond age 65, for those who wish to work and an equitable sharing of employment opportunities ..."

ii) (p. 23) Recommendation (2): "That the National Employment Service (NES) continue and intensify its efforts to correct prevailing misconceptions and to overcome current resistance to the hiring of older workers through educational programs aimed at employers as a group, but more particularly through direct contacts with individual employers; and that in such efforts it enlist the support of management and labour, possibly through the holding of employer-labour institutes sponsored by universities and community groups, as is done in the United States with leadership from the employment service."

iii) (p. 24) Recommendation (4): "That the NES maintain a check on applicant qualifications as specified by employers, such as age and education, in an effort to ensure that these are realistically related to the requirements for successful performance in the jobs to be filled."

iv) (p. 25) Recommendation (7): "That, in particular, the NES seek the co-operation of individual employers, employers' associations and unions in developing procedures in relation to staff lay-offs and adjustments from whatever cause which, unless planned carefully well in advance, may have serious if not disastrous effects on the employment prospects of displaced older workers."

v) (p. 26) Recommendation (11): "That the NES devote greater attention to the field of part-time employment with a view to discovering the nature of the demand and offering a more effective placement service."

vi) (p. 23) Recommendation (3): "That, on the initiative of the Federal Department of Labour, research be continued into the characteristics of older workers and the effect of age on specific abilities; and that efforts be made to get the findings of such studies translated into enlightened personnel policies and into conditions of work related to the changing capacities of the older worker."

vii) (p. 52) Recommendation (72): "That careful consideration be given also by the municipal governments to the need for sheltered work, and sheltered workshops open to all persons in the community, including the aged, who are unlikely to enter, or re-enter into the labour market, but who require work activity in a protected setting."

viii) (p. 53) Recommendation (81): "That the Department of Labour and/or the Department of National Health and Welfare give encouragement to the provinces and their municipalities in the provision of sheltered work and the establishment of sheltered workshops, and this encouragement, in addition to technical advice, promotional aids and help in developing standards include Federal-Provincial sharing in the costs of facilities where indicated and in the provision of work activity allowances."

2. Counselling for Employment

a. Conference

More counselling and assessment needed to get older workers into jobs for which they are suited.

b. Senate

(p. 25) Recommendation (8): "That the NES strengthen and improve its services to older workers in respect of counselling and job-finding and that in larger centres a special officer be appointed to carry these responsibilities."

3. Training and Rehabilitation

a. Conference

i) A more feasible program of retraining is needed to fit older workers into jobs resulting from technological change. Guaranteed income during training and assurance of a job to follow would encourage retraining of older workers.

ii) There should be more in-plant training for different jobs if necessary as people grow older.

b. Senate

i) (p. 53) Recommendation (79): "That the Department of Labour, similarly, through such of its branches as is appropriate, assist the provinces in the development of services for older people in occupational training, placement and rehabilitation."

ii) (p. 25) Recommendation (9): "That the Federal-Provincial Vocational Rehabilitation program be enlarged and strengthened to provide in greater measure for the rehabilitation of older workers, whose disability arises mainly from prolonged unemployment."

iii) (p. 25) Recommendation (10): "That an examination be made of those training programs provided for under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, which have as their object the upgrading of employed workers and the retraining of the unemployed, with a view to determining the reasons for the limited use currently being made of them, and that such measures as are indicated be taken to improve their effectiveness in attracting and holding students, especially in the older age range."

iv) (p. 53) Recommendation (80): "That consideration be given to the possibility of earmarking for use in the field of aging a portion of funds available for research, training and activity projects under the National Health Grants, the National Welfare Grants and the National Fitness and Amateur Sport Programs."

4. Labour Mobility and Technological Change

a. Conference

Incentives should be granted to encourage the mobility of labour. There should be better and more readily available information on occupations.

b. Senate

(p. 25) Recommendation (6): "That in line with the recommendation of the Economic Council of Canada, the NES, 'as the key operational agency for implementing manpower policies', be responsible for analyzing basic supply and demand conditions and for administering the range of programs required to facilitate adjustment to technological change and to assist the movement of workers from areas of declining to those of increasing employment opportunities."

5. Retirement

a. Conference

i) The means of planning for retirement should be available for all who need them.

ii) There should be a central government agency co-ordinating the efforts of provincial, municipal and voluntary organizations in preparing persons for retirement. Preparation for retirement should be a long-term project for both worker and spouse.

iii) Compulsory retirement at a given age denies the total utilization of all skills for the maximum benefit of the country and its people. Because chronological age is not a reliable index of employability, and because of the rapidly changing working conditions now and in the future, a special group should be established to investigate all aspects of compulsory retirement at an arbitrary age, including its relationship to the cost of private pension plans, with a view to promoting flexibility in retirement policies and pension plans. This is a responsibility of both labour and management.

iv) Groups responsible for planning and co-ordination at the local level should show more imagination in making provision for older citizens to secure gainful employment after formal retirement and to participate in coping with the social needs of their communities.

v) There should be more organization of voluntary (unpaid) employment for retired people.

b. Senate

i) (p. 24) Recommendation (5): "(a) That studies be made by the Federal Department of Labour of experience with gradual retirement programs now in effect in private business and the public service and that the findings of these studies be used to stimulate wider interest in such programs on the part of management and labour; and

"(b) That programs of counselling and planning in preparation for retirement be more widely adopted by private business and the public service, and that Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour provide to interested employers and unions the technical consultation necessary for their successful operation."

ii) (p. 52) Recommendation (75): "That grants be made available by provincial governments independently or on a shared basis with the federal government, for ...

"(c) Demonstration projects for old people in fields like ... preparation for retirement and adult education."

6. Education at All Ages for Employment and Living

Conference

i) There should be a greater accent on continuing education for all age groups, and more educational opportunities throughout the working life to equip people for satisfying living. Federal assistance should be made available for adult education programs.

ii) Workers should be encouraged to diversify their interests and training in order to better prepare for satisfying living during both employment and retirement.

III COMMUNITY SERVICES

NOTE: Community services are resources, outside the family, on which older people may draw for help and support. In discussing them, the Senate Committee excludes the several large scale federal and provincial programs designed to provide basic economic security, hospital care and housing, and includes a wide range of small facilities, located regionally or locally close to the place of residence of old people, which may enhance or support major programs.

1. Information Service

a. Conference

i) A national information and education centre should be established.

ii) Greater attention should be given to communicating to older people the rights and benefits available to them under existing legislation.

iii) There should be established in all communities a central bureau to make information available to those enquiring about services to the aged. In setting up such bureaux, the need to make all community resources known to, and used by, members of all professions should be kept in mind.

b. Senate

i) A national clearing house for information to be established as part of the national commission (see Recommendation (92) (b), iv), p. 29 , below).

ii) (p. 117): "Consideration might be given to including with the first old age security cheque a letter informing the pensioner of health and other community services available to him."

iii) (p. 153): "(1) In every community, rural or urban, there should be an information and referral service for older people and their families ..."

iv) (p. 51) Recommendation (68): "That the municipal government, through its local welfare department, where such has been instituted, accept responsibility for seeing that an information and referral centre is established for the use of old people and others in the community, seeking advice on their problems."

2. Services in the Home

a. Conference

Adequate financial support should be made available to local and regional health and welfare agencies to develop and expand those services that help older people to remain in their homes (e.g., homemakers, meals on wheels, visiting nurses, organized home care, day care centres and clubs, counselling and casework).

b. Senate

i) (p. 154): "(2) In every community there should be available the variety of services which would permit an older person to remain in the familiar environment of his own home with the maximum of comfort and security, and render possible his return from health institutions as soon as possible. Among these services, the most urgently needed is that which might be provided by full or part-time homemakers. Existing homemaker agencies should extend service to older people, and where they do not exist, other auspices for the provision of such service should be found; the local public welfare or health authority, a visiting nurse organization, or a senior citizen centre are all possibilities. Homemaker services should be buttressed by meal services, friendly visiting and other forms of practical and neighbourly help. They must be closely co-ordinated with counselling services and with community health services and institutions, particularly hospitals. Administrative provision should be made for the integration of the various home-help services."

ii) (p. 50) Recommendation (65): "That municipal governments accept responsibility for providing leadership and initiative in the planning and development of the range of community services required for the well-being of old people, themselves establishing or financing those services that fall under their statutory jurisdiction while working with voluntary agencies or other levels of government in the establishment of others."

iii) (p. 51) Recommendation (66): "(a) That on the initiative of the municipal government, the local welfare council or other appropriate body or representative committee, including appointees from the municipal government, be established for the purpose of surveying the local situation with respect to community services and facilities available to old people; and

"(b) That this committee include in its investigations not only those health and welfare services, such as visiting nurses and homemakers, which would enable the aged to live in their own homes rather than in institutions, but also facilities and programs in the areas of recreation, education and community service which would enable them to continue as participating and contributing members of society; and

"(d) That in the implementation of this plan, financial and technical help be sought from provincial and federal authorities along the lines indicated in later sections of these recommendations."

iv) (p. 52) Recommendation (71): "That the municipalities, in seeking to fill the gaps between existing and needed services and facilities, give particular attention to the possibility of establishing homemaker services and day care centres. ("On the basis of our inquiry, we would give high priority to these two facilities . . . ")

v) (p. 52) Recommendation (73): "That, in line with their constitutional, responsibility for the provision of essential health, welfare, educational and recreational services, provincial governments give particular attention to the serious gaps and deficiencies currently existing in all of these fields, as they relate to the needs of old people."

vi) (p. 52) Recommendation (74): "That . . . provincial governments through their departments of health, welfare and education, provide strong leadership to local communities and in particular assist their efforts through initiating and publicizing a program of technical advice and field service and through the preparation of material for program planning and staff training."

vii) (p. 52) Recommendation (75): "That grants be made available by provincial governments independently or on a shared basis with the federal government, for:

(a) Construction and operation of day care centres, community recreation centres and sheltered workshops;

(b) The conduct of training courses and institutes for professional, technical and volunteer workers in the area of community services; and

(c) Demonstration projects for old people in fields like meal services, recreation projects, camping, preparation for retirement and adult education."

viii) (p. 52) Recommendation (76): "That the cost of homemakers be shared with municipalities on a basis which would permit the latter to provide this important service free to all old people who have a taxable income below a specified minimum, say \$1,200 for a single person and \$2,000 for a couple."

ix) (p. 53) Recommendation (77): "That encouragement be given to local welfare departments to improve their counselling services and to make them available not only to people in financial need, but to all others in the community, including especially the elderly, and that the provinces share in the cost of this development."

x) (p. 53) Recommendation (78): "That the welfare branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare establish a special division for the purpose of providing technical advice and up-to-date information with regard to day care centres, homemakers, meal services, counselling and such other welfare services for the elderly as come within the Department's terms of reference."

xi) (pp. 53-54) Recommendation (82): "(a) That homemaker services be accepted as a shareable cost under the Canada Assistance Plan.*

"(b) That homemaker services be accepted as a shareable cost under the Canada Assistance Plan not only for persons on public assistance but for all others to whom this service is provided free by the provinces and their municipalities."*

xii) (p. 54) Recommendation (83): "That counselling services provided by local public welfare departments for the elderly and others in the community be accepted as a shareable cost under the Canada Assistance Plan."*

3. Community Involvement

Conference

i) Barriers to participation in community life should be removed. Senior citizens should be included in local activities and their contribution welcomed. For example:

- planning groups of all kinds should include senior citizens;
- consideration should be given to the need of the aged and handicapped for mobility;
- no senior citizens should be denied the opportunity of using public facilities;
- the barriers imposed by deafness should be considered and overcome as far as possible;
- the desire to vote should be recognized and facilities provided for the aged and handicapped to vote;
- the location and size of housing projects for the elderly should be such as to make involvement in the community easy for tenants;

* This could, at the discretion of the provinces, be implemented under the Canada Assistance Plan.

- the emotional and psychological withdrawal of the sick aged who are in institutions should be attacked through programs of self-care, helping others, and involving relatives.

ii) Unless attention is given to these basic considerations, talk about "involvement" is practically meaningless. The fact that we have not sufficiently recognized these barriers to participation is typical of our attitudes towards the aged and handicapped.

IV HEALTH CARE

1. General

a. Conference

That all health care services for the aged be carefully co-ordinated.

b. Senate

i) (p. 35) Recommendation (29): "That, on lines proposed by the Royal Commission on Health Services, a Nation-Wide Universal Health Service program be instituted to provide a comprehensive range of services including Medical Care, Nursing Care, Dental Care, Home Care, Prescription Drugs and Prosthetic Appliances; and that if staging is required in the introduction of all or any part of this program, older people be given special consideration."

ii) (p. 35) Recommendation (30): "That the above comprehensive program be financed mainly, if not altogether, by tax payments so that premiums, if any, may be kept to a minimum and the use of the means test, which we unequivocally reject, may be rendered unnecessary."

iii) (p. 36) Recommendation (32): "That at the local level devices be developed to ensure co-operative planning and action between the Departments of Health and Welfare in Municipal Governments and between them and other local Government Departments and the various voluntary and professional organizations in the community concerned with the health of the elderly."

iv) (p. 36) Recommendation (33): "That Provincial Departments of Health establish special branches to concern themselves with the health problems of older people and there be a continuing liaison between such branches and corresponding branches in Departments of Welfare in order to ensure joint consideration of matters of mutual concern, such as rehabilitation services, care of elderly people in institutions, organized Home Care programs, etc."

v) (p. 36) Recommendation (34): "That, similarly, at the Federal level, a special branch or division concerned with the Health Care of the aged be established under the Director of Health Services in the Department of National Health and Welfare, and that close liaison be maintained between this branch and the corresponding body on the welfare side, as well as with the staff of other Departments which carry responsibility for the health of older people, such as the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Civilian Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Labour."

2. Services in the Person's Own Home

a. Conference

i) Financial support and services (including those for health) required (see 2, a., p. 10, above).

ii) Action should be taken to promote integrated home care programs providing a full range of services - medical, nursing, rehabilitative, housekeeping, social and personal - as a part of health care. Home care programs should be community based rather than hospital based.

b. Senate

i) More services (including those for health) required (see 2, b., i), p. 10, above).

ii) (p. 31) Recommendation (18): "That facilities be provided more widely in the community to which sick elderly people could go or be brought for on-the-spot assessment, treatment counselling, rehabilitation and related services, such facilities to include out-patient departments of hospitals, geriatric clinics, and special clinics as required concerned with mental health, speech and vision defects, dental care and rehabilitation."

iii) (p. 29) Recommendation (14): "That health counselling of people middle-aged and older, including such matters as diet, rest, recreation and living habits be provided through well adult clinics, day care centres, health services in housing projects, pre-retirement courses and health maintenance programs generally; and that initiative in establishing such programs and facilities be taken by the local health department."

iv) (p. 31) Recommendation (17): "(a) That home care programs for elderly people be greatly extended for those who are discharged early from hospital or who would otherwise require to be admitted; and

"(b) That these programs include medical and nursing care, physiotherapy and other forms of rehabilitation, visiting home-maker service and use of sick room equipment; and

"(c) That the cost of such programs be provided for under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Service Act, through Health Grants or under a more comprehensive Health Plan."

3. Nursing Homes and Hospitals

a. Conference

i) That the importance of rehabilitation be stressed in the development of nursing homes.

ii) That study be made of the Alberta Nursing Home Program as a good example of this type of service.

iii) The provincial Department of Health, not Welfare, should have jurisdiction and licensing authority over nursing homes and should be responsible for their inspection.

iv) New licenses for nursing homes should only be issued where certain facilities and standards for wheel-chair and other handicapped patients exist.

v) To ensure proper classification, all nursing homes should be accredited by the Canadian Council of Accreditation of Hospitals. Where they exist associations of nursing homes and related facilities should be associated with branches of the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Hospital Association, and the Canadian Public Health Association.

vi) At the federal level, extended care facilities should be in the same financial category as active treatment hospitals. Acts governing prepaid hospital plans now in effect in the provinces of Canada should be extended to include patients whose mental and/or physical condition warrants admission to a long-term chronic institution such as a nursing home.

vii) The Federal Government should revise the National Housing Act to include loans to build nursing homes, both public and private, with interest rates to private operators the same as to municipalities and non-profit groups.

viii) Patients in a long-term care facility where all their needs are met should be required, if able, to make a contribution towards their maintenance.

ix) The staff situation should be improved; for example:

- by educational extension programs for administrators and staff;
- through joint employment by several nursing homes of one physiotherapist with follow-up work done by the nursing staff;
- through fuller use of community resources.

b. Senate

i) (p. 34) Recommendation (26): "... (b) That, assuming nursing homes to be accepted as an essential health facility, vigorous steps be taken to increase the present supply of those capable of providing a high quality of nursing and rehabilitation care; and

"(c) That approved nursing homes, operated on a non-profit basis, be made part of the hospital services system, and be included in the federal-provincial hospital insurance arrangements; and

"(d) That approved nursing homes, operated on a non-profit basis, be eligible to receive from federal-provincial sources capital grants under the hospital construction program, operating costs under the hospital insurance program to ensure the maintenance of desirable service standards and training grants to provide training for staff in rehabilitation nursing ...; and

"(e) That all nursing homes be licensed and supervised by a health agency and that consultation services be made available to all nursing homes by local and provincial health departments covering not only medical and nursing care including rehabilitation, but also nutrition, recreation and other important aspects of administration. The selection and in-service training of nursing home staff should receive particular attention."

ii) (p. 35) Recommendation (28): "That the provisions of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act be extended to cover the use by the individual of all approved institutional facilities for health care, including tuberculosis and mental health hospitals."

iii) (p. 35) Recommendation (31): "(a) That professional schools which train professional workers for the above specialties (e.g., physicians, nurses, social workers, occupational therapists) place greater emphasis in their curricula on the medical, social and economic aspects of aging; and

"(b) That grants under the Health and Welfare Training programs of the Federal Government be used to increase the supply of workers equipped for work in the field of Old Age ..."

V HOUSING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

1. Organization and Planning

a. Conference

i) There is need for a first rate national voluntary agency to stimulate interest in the development of housing for older people, and to interpret the need for this housing to the Canadian public.

ii) Those provinces which have not yet established systems of grants to non-profit housing projects for old people (under Section 16 of the National Housing Act) should be encouraged to follow the example of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

iii) There is a need in each locality for some systematic co-ordination to see that the different types of accommodation provided bear some relationship to the changing needs. A central co-ordinating body in each large city with a picture of the total needs and gaps would be able to change the present hit and miss methods into a rational local program.

b. Senate

i) (p. 44) Recommendation (49): "That CMHC give consideration to the establishment of a national committee, analogous to the recently appointed national council on welfare, to advise on matters of policy and program in the field of housing for low income families and for the elderly."

ii) (p. 45) Recommendation (50): "That housing programs for the elderly be integrated with those for low income families and made the responsibility of a single department of government or of a provincial housing agency established by the department for the purpose."

iii) (p. 45) Recommendation (51): "That consideration be given to the advisability of establishing a committee of knowledgeable citizens to be advisory to the (provincial) minister and the department or agency on all aspects of social housing."

iv) (p. 45) Recommendation (52): "That it be the responsibility of the provincial department or agency to ascertain and correlate information regarding housing needs and to develop a provincial plan calculated to produce within the reasonable time and according to an agreed order of priority the variety of accommodation old people throughout the province require."

v) (p. 45) Recommendation (53): "That it further be the responsibility of the provincial department or agency to negotiate with CMHC on its own behalf and that of municipalities and interested voluntary organizations regarding the site and nature of NHA assistance required. (This would ensure careful co-ordination of housing efforts within a province, the development of expertise on the part of the provincial authority and more effective communication between the province and the federal agency.)"

vi) (p. 46) Recommendation (58): "That, as at the provincial level, housing for the aged be entrusted to the municipal department or agency which is also responsible for low-rental housing in general and that a committee of representative citizens be established to assist the department in an advisory capacity."

vii) (pp. 46-47) Recommendation (59): "That, with the advice of the two senior levels of government, each municipality survey the nature and extent of local need and develop a comprehensive and balanced plan for meeting it, with the understanding that such a plan must fit in with that of the province, and at the same time be integrated with the municipality's own total housing program."

2. Financing

a. Conference

i) The federal government's provisions for financing non-profit housing for old people should be at least as generous as those for public housing.

ii) Among suggestions made for this were:

- interest rates could be reduced;
- the federal government could contribute a rental subsidy as it does now for public housing;
- in addition to the present loan assistance program for non-profit housing projects, income supplements to low-income people (as is now done to some extent by the province of Saskatchewan) might be provided through the senior levels of government.

b. Senate

(p. 46) Recommendation (55): "That, in particular, funds and grants be provided in such amounts as to reduce to no more than token payments the capital funds required by voluntary organizations to qualify for loans under the limited dividend section of the (National Housing) Act."

3. Technical Services

a. Conference

i) CMHC should give more information and technical service to assist groups sponsoring housing for the aged.

ii) There is need for more highly developed sources of information and expertise to help voluntary bodies through the complicated procedures of organizing and building non-profit housing. This might come through strengthening existing centres of knowledge in the provincial government (e.g., as in Saskatchewan and Ontario) or through local welfare councils.

b. Senate

i) (p. 43) Recommendation (41): "That CMHC develop plans and specifications for a wide variety of housing arrangements for old people and that the latter include low-cost one-bedroom houses suitable for couples and for two single persons living together."

ii) (p. 43) Recommendation (42): "That CMHC develop manuals for use by housing authorities and private sponsoring groups, giving precise information and advice regarding varieties of accommodation needed, housing designs including safety features, site selection, financing, and the procedures to be followed under the limited dividend, non-profit and public housing sections of the NHA."

iii) (p. 43) Recommendation (43): "That CMHC appoint to its staff one or more persons with specialized knowledge relating to housing for old people and that their advice and technical assistance be available to housing authorities and other sponsoring groups."

iv) (p. 46) Recommendation (54): "That the provincial department or agency appoint the necessary number of staff members equipped to assist the municipalities and voluntary organizations in the determination of need and the development and implementation of housing programs."

4. Training

a. Conference

Schools of social work and provincial medical and social work professional associations should be advised that there is concern that services for elderly people, including housing, have not been getting the attention they deserve from the professions, and should be urged to provide more help in this regard.

b. Senate

(p. 44) Recommendation (48): "(a) That grants be made to universities and professional schools for special courses, seminars, conferences and other means of training with a view to increasing the supply of workers equipped to deal with both the social and physical aspects of housing for low income families and for the elderly; and

"(b) That to the same end scholarships be made available to promising students."

5. The Aged in Their Own Homes or Small Group Livinga. Conference

See comments above in "III Community Services", 2, a. p. 10.

b. Senate

i) (p. 46) Recommendation (56): "That the provincial department or agency accept as a matter of principle the importance of enabling old people to continue in their own homes as long as possible and that where group living, short of medical care, is desired or required, it be provided in relatively small projects scattered throughout the community rather than in large institutions."

ii) (p. 128): "Assuming that we intend to maximize the old person's opportunity for independent living, the following special services, in addition to those normally available to everyone (viz. hospital care), need to be provided in the vicinity of their homes ...". The list includes financial (including financial counselling), personal (e.g., meals-on-wheels, homemakers, laundry service), home health care, casework, employment and rehabilitation counselling, leisure activities.

iii) (p. 47) Recommendation (60): "That through the co-operation of municipal health and welfare departments and with financial aid from the provincial government, ancillary services be made available and accessible to elderly people."

iv) (p. 47) Recommendation (61): "That the municipal government or agency responsible for housing co-operate with other municipal departments and voluntary organizations in the community in the establishment of advisory and referral centres to assist old people with their housing and other problems related to their changing conditions and needs."

6. Homes for the Aged

a. Conference

i) There should be (in relation to institutions for the aged):

- a thorough examination of the accreditation procedures for homes for the aged;
- a study of problems of training personnel, and establishment of a clearing house for existing training programs and for effecting co-ordination of such programs nationally and provincially.

ii) With regard to costs, there should be:

- compilation of information on costs, grants and building needs in Canada;
- some form of federal contribution toward the construction of homes for the aged, either through interest free loans, or through matching grants with the provision that the province does not thereby decrease its contribution;
- removal of the ceiling on per diem rates for the maintenance of needy persons in Homes for the Aged and calculation of federal-provincial sharing in the financial burden on the basis of actual operating and programming costs.

b. Senate

i) (p. 34) Recommendation (27): "That, as in the case of nursing homes, study be given by the appropriate authority to the place and function of homes for the aged, and that in particular attention be given to prevailing admission policies, the possibility of alternative accommodation in sheltered semi-independent housing for relatively well ambulant patients, the place of rehabilitation or "reactivization" programs, and the careful selection and training of the staff."

ii) (p. 46) Recommendation (57): "That the provincial department or agency establish and enforce strict regulations concerning the design, siting, and general operations of private homes or institutions offering individual or group living accommodation, short of medical care, to elderly people."

7. Public EducationSenate

i) (p. 43) Recommendation (39): "That Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conduct a sustained educational campaign to make everyone concerned aware of the opportunities, under the NHA as amended, to provide new and converted housing of many varieties for the use of older people, and that in such a campaign attention be called to such particulars as:

(a) The desirability of spreading housing for old people throughout the community and/or incorporating it in housing for other age groups;

(b) The additional opportunities available under the revised public housing section of the NHA to provide housing for older people on low incomes; and

(c) The importance, when hostels and other special group living arrangements are being considered for old people able to get about, of selecting a convenient site, ensuring a homelike atmosphere, keeping the size of the project as small as is compatible with economical operation, and of blending it in with the general housing of the area."

ii) (p. 43) Recommendation (40): "That, on the initiative of CMHC, periodic conferences be held on a national and regional basis, made up of people from the variety of public and voluntary bodies concerned with old people's housing but also including architects, developers and builders, for the purpose of sharing experience, of discussing common problems and encouraging new and imaginative developments."

VI EDUCATION AND LEISURE

1. Educational and Cultural Programs

a. Conference

i) An important idea, that should inform any continuing activity from the Conference, as well as work in special fields such as training, is that the emphasis should be on life and living rather than work. Such education would stress the cultural arts and the creative use of leisure so that people would learn to live fully at all age levels.

ii) Those working in the field of aging should emphasize concern for cultural development on the part of our whole nation, not just one section of it. All our cultural development and all our education should be concerned with the quality of life rather than with just facts.

iii) We should support the integration of our organizational structure of formal education, continuing education and recreational activities.

iv) It is essential that a variety of leisure-time and educational services be provided locally so that the older person may remain in a familiar community environment.

b. Senate

i) (p. 155): "(6) Finally, educational authorities and adult education groups should experiment more imaginatively with ways of encouraging retired people to participate in educational and cultural programs. We would expect many other organizations to join in this endeavour; business firms, labour unions, the churches, and agencies, such as the Y's, community centres and recreation departments that engage in programs of informal education. The potential of radio and television, particularly for shut-in older people, should not be overlooked."

ii) (p. 51) Recommendation (70): "That local institutions and agencies serving adults, including the schools and universities, the churches, social agencies, the public library, art galleries and museums, community centres and other recreational groups, experiment with changes in their programs and procedures with a view to encouraging greater participation on the part of older people."

2. Group Activities

a. Conference

We should emphasize the value of group work in teaching the involvement of people, young and old, in the whole social process. We should reconsider our approach to leisure-time activities for all people. We are in an age of affluence, an age where there will be an increased number of hours available for leisure-time activities throughout life, not just in retirement. We must learn how to use these hours better, learn what our "status" will be in this new kind of society. It is in a group that we develop the whole idea of "status" and can change our philosophy of life.

b. Senate

(p. 154): "(4) Varied leisure time programs in which the elderly can participate should be available in all communities. In this regard, the Committee would caution against segregating the elderly from the rest of the population. Clubs and centres should not be ends in themselves; rather they should restore or strengthen the individual's motivation for normal community involvement and participation. For this reason community services should include programs in which the elderly can participate with other age groups as well as programs designed primarily for them. In fact where recreation services generally are under-developed, the first step should be to establish a community centre which would serve the elderly among other age groups.

"The Committee suggests that in each sizeable community and in appropriate districts of large cities there should be at least one community centre with trained staff, a membership active in conducting its affairs and a corps of volunteers. The centre should not only provide for social activities and entertainment; it should also encourage the participation of its members in the life of the community, offer counselling and guidance, and encourage continued learning.

"While up to now voluntary organizations have been the chief sponsors of recreation for old people and will, it is hoped, continue to make a major contribution in the future, the Committee envisages growing participation by local recreation authorities in order to ensure that facilities and programs are more widely available throughout the community and that special provision is made for the interests of the retired population."

3. General

Senate

i) (p. 54) Recommendation (84): "That research be undertaken with a view to learning more about the daily life of older people and,

in particular, about their leisure time interests and their attitudes to community programs of various types in this area provided for their benefit."

ii) (p. 54) Recommendation (85): "That in view of our present lack of knowledge about the leisure time needs and interests of older people, programs in this field be envisaged frankly as experiments with provision for the careful evaluation of the results achieved."

VII PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION

1. National

a. Conference

i) A study should be made of methods of surveying and planning for community services for the aged, perhaps by the Canadian Welfare Council or the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. Possibly a community "master plan" could be developed, outlining the services comprised in a comprehensive program for older people.

ii) The Canadian Welfare Council should give consideration to constituting itself on a broader and more comprehensive base so as to allow for its wider involvement in social planning for Canada, including in the field of aging. If necessary, re-organization and expansion of the Council and a change in name should take place.

iii) The Canadian Welfare Council should be encouraged to continue and expand its interest in aging through increased staff and increased budget. The proposal to merge the Executive Committee of the Conference on Aging and the C.W.C. Standing Committee on Aging,* so that those responsible for the organization and direction of this Conference can play a continuing role, is commended.

iv) The pattern of organization developed for this Conference (through provincial groups) should be continued and employed to the greatest possible extent in finding ways and means to make effective the intent and suggestions of the Conference.

v) A National Office on Aging should be established by the Federal Government.

vi) National voluntary agencies should strengthen the development of their programs through improved liaison with government personnel who can offer consultation and technical assistance.

vii) A strong national association of older people should be developed. Although such an organization exists in embryo, it should be strengthened with increased membership and provincial help. The many scattered organizations of older people should affiliate with the existing national organization with the emphasis on local autonomy. Action taken by any other group should be only to initiate such a move, the decision should be clearly left to the older people themselves.

* This has now, in effect, taken place.

viii) The proposed national information and education centre (see 1, a. i), p. 9 above) should provide information on current programs and research projects, organizations active in the field of aging, federal and provincial legislation on aging and related matters, bibliographies, information on resource persons, and the situation in other countries. The educational function would include the maintenance of a continuous dialogue among all interested in aging, drawing attention to new advances and providing analysis and criticism of these developments.

ix) The possibility of holding another national conference on aging in five years or so should be explored. In any conferences, national, provincial or local, dealing with problems of the aged, older people should be included as members of the planning committee, the working committees, and as consultants, discussion leaders, and interest group leaders.

x) The Executive of the Conference or some continuing organization should give early attention to:

- careful documentation of available experience and approaches to integrated planning and organization (perhaps in the form of a manual) in the solution of problems of the aging;
- methods of providing local, provincial and federal consultative services to local communities;
- development of a common terminology in the field of aging;
- establishment and wide circulation of a good publication for older people.

b. Senate

(pp. 66-67) Recommendation (92): "(a) That the federal government establish a national commission on aging for the purpose of giving leadership in all matters concerned with a fuller life for older people in Canada;

"(b) That the functions to be performed by this commission include the following:

- i) to examine intensively and follow up the recommendations contained in this Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging,
- ii) to keep under review the needs and problems of older people and to develop recommendations on policy and program for dealing with them,

iii) to develop close working relationships with federal government departments and agencies, national voluntary organizations, and provincial government planning bodies concerned with aging, to the end that planning and co-ordination may be achieved,

iv) to serve as a clearing house for information on projects, studies and developments generally in the field of gerontology, and to publish a bulletin and other literature for the dissemination of this information,

v) to provide technical and financial assistance in the area of program development and staff training on request to provinces, local communities, universities, and other organizations, to the extent this assistance is not provided already through existing programs,

vi) to sponsor and co-operate with other agencies in conducting conferences, seminars, and training courses for workers in the field of aging;

"(c) That, until the national council on social research, recommended in the previous chapter, is established, the commission, in addition to the above functions, carry responsibility for the conduct, collation and support of research in the field of gerontology;

"(d) That the chairman and members of the commission be selected because of their status, experience and competence, in various aspects of the field of aging, and that they include, up to one-third of their number, representatives of federal departments and agencies that carry major responsibility for services and programs for old people;

"(e) That the basic budget of the commission be furnished by the federal government but that the commission be enabled and encouraged to receive contributions from other public and private sources;

"(f) That the commission report annually to parliament;

"(g) That the commission have associated with it an advisory committee including in its membership representatives of provincial planning bodies, where such exist, voluntary agencies, and old people's own organizations for the purpose of reviewing the activities of the commission and advising on policy and program;

"(h) And, finally, that the work of the commission be evaluated at the end of a five-year period and that consideration be given at that time to the advisability of linking it with a broader body on social planning for the population generally which, in our judgment, is required if a comprehensive and an integrated system of programs and services is to be developed."

2. Provincial

a. Conference

i) All provinces should have a provincial welfare or social planning council with a section on aging.

ii) Important points in setting up such provincial councils are:

- inclusion within the council of representatives of both federal (regional offices) and provincial government departments with a concern for aging, and of the large number of voluntary groups with such a concern;

- inclusion of such specialists as social planners, extension and community development experts (either as staff or committee members);

iii) The provincial government should provide the staff and/or financial assistance for the provincial planning councils.

iv) The Conference provincial committees should constitute themselves (or organize some other body) as on-going groups for action, information and educational purposes on aging.

v) In those provinces that have not already had a conference on aging, the provincial committee, or other continuing body from the Canadian Conference on Aging, should organize a conference as a follow-up of the national conference.

b. Senate

(p. 65) Recommendation (91): "That provincial governments accept responsibility for the establishment of appropriate bodies for the planning and co-ordination of programs for older people within their jurisdiction and, that in doing so, consideration be given to the proposals contained in the Saskatchewan and Ontario reports." (Report of Aged and Long Term Illness Committee, Province of Saskatchewan, 1963; and Interim Report of the Select Committee on Aging and the Aged of the Ontario Legislature, 1965.)

3. Local

a. Conference

i) The structure of the Committee on Aging of the Community Welfare Council of Brantford and Brant County, Ontario should be studied as an example of organizing local co-ordination and planning.

ii) There should be established in all communities a central bureau to make information available to all enquiring about services to the aged. In setting up such bureau, the need to make the total community resources known to, and used by, members of all professions serving the aged should be kept in mind.

b. Senate

i) (p. 64): "Here, notice was taken of the fact that community welfare councils are now to be found in some twenty of the larger centres of Canada and carry principal responsibility for whatever social planning is taking place. Indeed, a number of councils were represented in the Hearings and the Committee was impressed not only with their accomplishments in the field of Aging, but also with the considerable understanding of the planning process that was revealed in their presentations. It would seem desirable to utilize these community councils, wherever they exist, in the planning and co-ordination of services for older people which means, however, that they must broaden the scope of their interest, as is already happening, to include other than strictly welfare concerns. There remain, of course, the smaller communities and rural areas where such councils do not exist; in most instances they will require the intervention of the public authority."

ii) (p. 64) Recommendation (90): "That in all municipalities and/or appropriate local regions, on the initiative of the public authority where necessary, an officially recognized body be established to plan and co-ordinate programs, facilities and services for older people and that the concern of such bodies embrace not only the areas of health and welfare but also living arrangements, employment, education and leisure-time activities."

iii) (p. 51) Recommendation (66): "... (c) That on the basis of the above survey (of the local situation re services and facilities for old people), a plan be developed (i) to ensure communication and co-operation among all organizations and groups seeking to serve the aged and (ii) to extend and improve existing facilities and programs, and to establish new ones as required ..."

VIII RESEARCH

NOTE: Research has been defined as: "Systematic, objective and ongoing observations made in an attempt to discover, confirm and understand all facts bearing upon a given problem ... a central conviction in gerontological research is that it must be both multi- and interdisciplinary."*

1. Administrative Structure for Research on Aging

a. Conference

The proposed federal National Office on Aging (see 1, a. v) p. 27, above) should have as one of its first responsibilities the promotion of research.

b. Senate

i) (p. 59) Recommendation (89): "(a) That consideration be given to the establishment of a national council on social research, as recommended to the Government in the past by such national organizations as the Social Science Research Council of Canada (and) the Commonwealth Institute of Social Research and that specific provision be made within the program of the council for research in gerontology ...

"(e) That in order to avoid duplication in the health field responsibility for the conduct and support of research in geriatrics be carried by the medical research council and that the latter give high priority in its program to the biological and medical aspects of aging, and to those diseases and illnesses which have a high incidence among older people ...

"(g) That, with particular reference to the field of aging, the council seek the co-operation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and departments of the federal, provincial and local governments, and the major voluntary organizations concerned:

- i) in improving the collection and analysis of statistical data;
- ii) in stimulating and correlating research programs; and
- iii) in undertaking the variety of needed research that is recommended elsewhere in this report."

* Research in the Field of Aging, by Lawrence Crawford, Director, Ontario Office on Aging. Proceedings, Canadian Conference on Aging, January 1966, The Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.

ii) The Federal Government should establish a "technically competent body" to study, determine and review periodically income needs and socially acceptable budgetary payments (see 1, b, iii), p. 2, above).

iii) (p. 55) Recommendation (86): "Strengthen all research activities in the federal administration (e.g., in the departments of National Health and Welfare, Labour, Veterans Affairs, Central Mortgage and Housing, and Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

iv) (pp. 55-56) Recommendation (87): "(a) That on the initiative of D.B.S. consultations be instituted at an early date with appropriate Federal and Provincial Government Departments, and with non-governmental organizations interested, for the purpose of improving present statistics related to aging. (A meeting of all parties concerned, called by the Bureau for the purpose of general review, would seem to be a desirable first step).

"(b) That, further, D.B.S. take the measures necessary to match its achievements in the field of economic statistics with an integrated system of social statistics, which would contain a section on aging."

v) That in the recommended provincial agencies for planning and co-ordination "consideration be given to the proposals contained in the Saskatchewan and Ontario reports", which called for institutes on aging or gerontology having responsibility for research, training, etc. (see 2, b, p. 30, above).

2. Bibliography of Canadian Research and Publications in the Field of Aging

a. Conference

i) That a listing of all research in the broad field of aging in Canada for the past 10 years is essential. (The Ontario Office on Aging volunteered to compile and maintain listing and to publish and distribute such a bibliography, including authors' names, locations of work in progress, annual cumulative index and cross-references. Initial mailing of material commenced July 1966).

ii) Information and its availability are essential for sound planning and program evaluation.

b. Senate

The proposed national Commission on Aging (see 1, b, (c), p. 29, above) should have responsibility for research until a national research council on social research is established (see 1, b, i), p. 32, above).

NOTE: Recommendations for a bibliography, etc., are implicit in most other suggestions from the various sessions of the Canadian Conference and in several briefs and reports to it and to the Senate Committee. A short resumé of current research on aging is included in the Senate Committee's Report, pp. 170-179).

3. Grants in Aid of Research on Aging

a. Conference

There are limited funds for research on aging in Canada and a great need for more, especially for social science research projects in gerontology (besides medical and psychiatric). More funds from the Canada Council were suggested.

b. Senate

i) (p. 37) Recommendation (38): Proposes more financial aid for research in geriatric medicine, basic scientific research on aging process(es), and program evaluation in health care.

ii) (p. 30) Recommendation (16): Proposes grants under the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act for research into the effects of organized recreation and other activities on the physical and natural health of older people.

iii) (p. 53) Recommendation (80): Proposes that a portion of the funds in the National Health Grants and National Welfare Grants (as well as, again, National Fitness and Amateur Sports) should be specifically earmarked for research in aging so as to stimulate active interest in such work.

iv) (p. 56) Recommendation (88): "That the Federal Government review the experience it has had with research grants in health, welfare, and related fields such as housing and rehabilitation, and give consideration to means that might be employed, possibly through earmarking certain of these grants, to encourage the development of research on aging, especially in those areas of major need and expenditure that are now neglected."

v) Recommends that the proposed national council on social science research (see 1, b, i), p. 32, above) make grants for gerontological research, and the Medical Research Council for geriatrics research.

4. Areas of Needed Research in Aging

a. Conference

NOTE: The following suggestions from the Canadian Conference on Aging are either of a very general nature or of an "item" type, although the latter can be useful for many purposes. What is lacking is emphasis on multifactorial studies and interrelationships. And proposals for longitudinal projects are conspicuous by their absence.

Administrative and legal difficulties of utilizing Old Age Security or similar records for sample surveys, etc., were discussed at the Conference but no specific recommendations or policy formulated.

i) General: (1) Attitudinal surveys, including "negative" attitudes of older citizens to surveys.

(2) Survey of needs and wishes of aged from pre-retirement to terminal care.

ii) Economic Needs and Resources: Continuous study of budget standards (see 1, a, iii), p. 1, above).

iii) Employment and Retirement: (1) Research into capabilities of older workers and jobs for which they are suited, including a study of job design (see 1, a, iii), p. 4, above).

(2) Research in connection with preparation for retirement (see 5, a, ii), p. 7, above).

(3) Studies of how to alter attitudes to aging and to older job applicants (see 1, a, i), p. 4, above).

iv) Community Services: Studies in mass media communications, etc., to reach the older population (see 1, a, ii), p. 9, above).

v) Health Care: (1) Study Alberta Nursing Home program (see 3, a, ii), p. 16, above).

(2) Research on:

- aging and anaemia
- biology of aging
- chronic illness and demographic variations in epidemiology
- dental health of aged
- hormonal treatment to decelerate aging process(es)
- nursing

vi) Housing and Living Arrangements: (1) Study systematic provision of different types of accommodation, etc. (see 1, a, iii), p. 18, above).

(2) Study methods of accrediting homes for the aged and problems of training personnel for them, etc. (see 6, a, i), p. 22, above).

vii) Education and Leisure: (1) Study how to integrate organizational structure of formal education, continuing education and recreational activities.

(2) Studies to learn more about daily life of older people and in particular re leisure time interests and attitudes to such programs (see 3, i), pp. 25-26, above).

viii) Planning and Co-ordination: (1) Study evaluate and advise on "best" approaches to integrated planning and organization (see 1, a, x), p. 28, above).

(2) Study methods for planning overall community services for the aged (see 1, a, i), p. 27, above).

(3) Study structure of Committee on Aging of Community Welfare Council of Brantford and Brant County, Ontario (see 3, a, i), p. 30, above).

b. Senate

i) General: (1) Explanatory studies of needs in field of statistics on aging generally (see 1, b, iv), p. 33, above).

(2) (p. 59) Recommendation (89)(b): Research in the area of social policy.

ii) Economic Needs and Resources: Study of income needs of older people and development of "socially acceptable" budgets (see 1, b, iii), p. 2, above).

iii) Employment and Retirement: (1) Research on characteristics of older workers and their occupational abilities (see 2, b, p. 3, above).

(2) Study and evaluate gradual retirement programs (see 5, b, i), pp. 7-8, above).

(3) Studies of older workers in the context of adjustment to rapid technological change (see 4, b, p. 7, above).

iv) Community Services: (1) Survey of community services and facilities for the aged (see 2, b, iii), pp. 10-11, above).

(2) Development and evaluation of demonstration projects in community services for the aged (see 2, b, vii), p. 11, above).

v) Health Care: (1) (p. 33) Recommendation (22)(a): Define various kinds of sheltered accommodation (for health care).

(2) (p. 37) Recommendation (35): Develop and evaluate periodic surveys of the health status of older people.

(3) (p. 37) Recommendation (36): Analyze health records (of hospitalization, health insurance schemes, etc.).

(4) (p. 29) Recommendation (13): Experimental surveys in multiple screening for chronic diseases.

(5) (p. 30) Recommendation (16): Research into effects of regular exercise, recreational and other activities, on physical and mental health of older people.

vi) Housing and Living Arrangements: (1) (p. 44) Recommendation (44): Survey of relevant factors in relocation of elderly residents in urban renewal projects.

(2) (p. 44) Recommendations (46) and (47): Analysis of data on housing needs and of housing preferences of the aged.

vii) Education and Leisure: Research on daily life of older people, including leisure time needs, interests, etc. (see 3, i), pp. 25-26, above).

viii) Planning and Co-ordination: See 4, b, iv), (Community Services), p. 37, above).

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